United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.
THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THEODORS A. ROSSIE. Jan. 10.—The accused in this case is a young man, apparently about twenty-six years of age, of genteel appear-ance and rather good looking, and is charged with having abstracted from letters in the Post Office, where he was

ork, certain articles of value. A jury being empanelled, Mr. Dunning, Associate United ates Attorney, proceeded to state the case for the govrament, of which the following is but a brief outline:pitulating the indictment, and pointing out the gress of 3d March, 1885. which made the abny, he said he entertained no at he would be able to produce such direct and and been in framing this act to guard against depreda-tions of this kind. Offences of this nature were of frequest occurence, and consequently it became the jury fand the Court, when the case was clearly made out, to see that the law was properly and efficiently enforced. In a post office such as in this city, it becomes necessary that ave certain portions under their control, and other erks other portions. Such was the case with Rossie. s that were to be transmitted by the Prussia sail. It was his duty to see that these letters were put

His duty was that of taking charge of all the German paid letters that were to be transmitted by the Prussian mail. It was his duty to see that these letters were put in the mail bag. No other clerk was permitted to interfere, except under certain circumstances, but Rossie. It was discovered that many of these letters when they rescaled Germany had been opened and rified of their contents. Complaints were made to the Peat-Office of this country by the German and Trussian anthorities. This led the department at Washington to make inquiries into the matter. The Postmaster at Cologue enclosed a come envelopes that had come through this Post Office and had been rified of their contents. These were forwarded through that department of which Rossie had the control. The Post/Office authorities had, therefore, found it necessary to employ men to 'ferret out these frauds, and they selected the very best mass for that purpose. When these cases were brought to the hnowledge of the government, one of their special agents, Mr. Holbrook, was employed to ferret them out. Rossie was a clerk, of very limited salary—some five or wir hundred dollars alyeen—yet he was living in a very expensive manner, up town, keeping his horse and buggy. Mr. Holbrook came on to the city of New York. The letters are made up on the eve of the departure of the steamer. Previcus to the departure of the main, these German paid letters were examined, and it was found upon the coosain I speak ef, that everal letters had been broken open and rified, and these letters were all contain of them were rified. It is the duty of the clerk, who make it then up in bundles of about a hundred and fifty, to put his mittake on the bundle; for instance, wene Rossie made the bundle up he would put "R" on it. It was found upon the coosain. I speak ef, that everal letters had been broken open and rified, and these letters were all contain of the made up by him. This was accorded as the particular was also watching from the Postmastor's room and the letters were rified.

petrated.

Air. James M. Smith and Mr. Augustus Schell appeared as counsel for the prisener.

James Holbrock being sworn and examined by Mr. Dunning, deposed—That he is special agent of the Post Office Department; I have been so employed about seven years.

Q. Had you saything to do in reference to Rossier A. Is it in reference to the complaints? Q. Were you employed to first out any frauds in La April, 1853, I was employed te trace out frauds in the Post Office here.

Mr. J. M. Smith ebjected to any avidence except as to the frauds respecting the two letters laid in the indictment—cos with the gold rieg, the other with the gold onit valued at two dolliers and a half.

The Judge thought that he had a right to say that he was employed to watch, and by show he was employed.

Witness continued—I was directed by the Postmaster General tog and watch and detect, if possible, the person committing these frauds; I consulted Mr. Fowler, the Postmaster, and Mr. Offin, the chief clerk of the foreign letter; I asked him through whose hands the German paid letters gassed; I ascertained, and became satisfied they came through the hands of Mr. Rossie, and prior to the sailing of the steamers three or four examinations of the German paid letters were made. (Ubjected to.)

Mr. Dunning contended that they had a right to show that when Rossie was not at the Post Office the latters were rifed, He offered to show that on three consistes out of four the letters were rifed, and on the other consistent, when he was absent, they were perfect.

The Court did not admit the evidence.

Witness continued—On the II the of May I wrote several letters to Germany; I put in one a gold eagle, and a gold ring is another; in three I put a \$2.56 gold piece, in one a dollar, and in one a gold ring—a plain gold ring; there is a mark by which I can identify it; I put the mark on it; I got it at a place in John street, Prekam & Co.'s,

ring in another; in three I put a \$2.50 gold piece, in one a dollar, and in one a gold ring—a plain gold ring; there is a mark by which I can idealify it; I put the mark on it; I got it at a place in John street, Peckam & Co.'s, for the purpose, and put a mark on it; the letters were put among the German paid letters; I gave them to Mr. Ooffin to put them among the German paid letters; ig average the paid sixty or and postage for it; on the moraing of the 12th I want down to the Post Office early, and want to the Postmaster's room; from that room I could have a distinct view of where Rousie was at work; I stationed myself at the window; Rossie had a large number of letters before him, and I observed some of the pigeon holes where the German letters were kept were empty; this was about seven o'clock in the marning; the pigeon holes where the German letters were kept were empty; this was about seven o'clock in the marning; the pigeon holes where the German letters were kept were empty; this was about seven o'clock in the marning; the pigeon holes where all records a time and it is well and examined them very clock; I saw him take up one, which he weighed in his hand; it was like this color (yellow); he looked over his shoulder, and stepped a few steps to the right where he disappeared for, perhaps, half a minute; he came back with the letter in his hand and turned his back towards me, and with a match lits lamp and sealed the letter; he then turned round and placed the latter among the letters that lay before him; in a mement or two more he went, through the same process with another letter, with the exception of sealing it; he took it up and locked at it, and passed out or my sight again; he worled a short time longer at the letters, and he then left; he walked down the office proper; then in a few minutes he put on his coat and left the office. [A diagram produced, by whith the willness described the office proper; then in a few minutes he put on his coat and left the office. At this point of the case the exami

office proper and the place where Rossie was engaged at work | Krawination continued:—The coales were in my view, so that when he went out of my view he did not go to the scales.

At this point of the case the examination of Mr. Holbrook was suspended, in order to examine the Postmaster, who was pressed for time and desired to leave | Isaac V. Fowler examined, deposed—I am Poetmaster, who was pressed for time and desired to leave | Isaac V. Fowler examined chosent—I am Poetmaster, who was a pressed for time and desired to leave | Isaac V. Fowler examined to leave | Isaac V. Fowler examined the me in the Post Office, he continued there up to the time of the effect of Mr. Action | Book and the continued there up to the time of his arrest on this charge; his saisre was | Isaac V. Fowler examined by Mr. Smith—I believe there were a hundred che ke actually employed in the Post Office at the time; these clerks had access to the room that Rossie was employed it; I should think there were about nine or ten emplexed in that room, whose outsides is in that room.

Mr. Holbro che was then recalled and his circet examination continued—Immediately after Rossie left the office is ent for Mr. Ceffic, and easees him to bring me those letters which I put in; he brought me two—the two I have been describing; one was the one I placed the ring in; the other than coin which I placed the two and a half gold coin; he a terrards brought me thore, the quarter caple was not in it; the one that had the ring was esseled, the orig; the rand found it weighed at thirty ceats instead of sixt, it weighed a single letter; I had weighed it before; the call of the other was brought at weighed it before; the call of the other was brought at weighed in the ring letter was sealed in a different manner from the way I seabed it; I sealed it with an old quarter, in order to make it large and flat; I am quite certain I saw Rossie seal it with a stamp to the very of the letter when his proposition is a subject to the way for the particular of the letter w

sent for Mr. Coffin, and he had an interview with him on

seet for Mr. Coffin, and he had an interview with him on
one side of the room; the police officer was present during
part of my conversation with Rossis in re'sresses to the
rine letter; I afterwards examined the private drawer of
Mr. Rossis.

Mr. Smith objected to evidence of that drawer, unless it
is to show that the ring or the gold piece was found in it.
Mr. Dunning said that there had been repeated robberies of money in the Post Office, and he had a right to
show that there were some eighteen or mineteen hundred
dollars found in it, and several other articles of a peculiar
hind, such as are generally transmitted through the Post
Office, and though such evidence may not sustain this
particular indictment, yet it would go far to establish his

hind, such as are generally transmitted through the Post Office, and though such evidence may not sustain this particular indictment, yet it would go far to establish his guilt.

The Court did not admit the svidence.

Witness continued—After I went up to the Postmaster's reom on the morning of the 12th, I did not leave it at all until after Rossis lett; my attention was directed to Rossis during the whole of this time; I was watching his movements; I saw no other person go to the boxes where the German paid letters were; the boxes were in my view; no other person could have gone to them without my observing them; at the time I delivered the letters to Mr. Coffin, the evening before, two of them contained the ring and the coin.

Q. What facts or circumstances led you to suppose that Rossis was the gullty person? (Objected to. Admitted.)

A. From circumstances that I learned the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had set a person to have an eye on him the day before; I had before the commissioner, Mr. Rossio said he could explain with regard to his going away from the table; that it was for the purpose of going to the scales at the other end of the table; there was a pair on the table, with in my vision.

Cross examined by Mr. Smith—Q. Who prepared those letters? A. The clerk for the Commissioner that they

wards mast the time he was assing the letter; I did not hear in the control of th

at his request, after he returned from breafast; the interview was in the Postmaster's room, in presence of an officer and Mr. Holbrook; the other clerks employed in that office that moraling were Frederick Eckle, George and Morton Keilinger, William H. Chase, and George R. Hunt; there were two or three of the other clerks employed in the foreign letter room that morning; neither of these two or three were at the Prussian box; one of them passed immediately in front of fit; I think his name is Carry Stearns; the other clerks morely went to a small table and directed newspapers, and then returned; the rieg that I gave to Holbrook I Teund in my poetse on the 20th of May, in one of my cflice coats; I had two; the coat when I was not using it, was left in a closet in the foreign room; the ring was in my left hand pocket; I can't tell if it was the coat I bad on the morning of the 12th; I cannot recollect what side of me Mr. Rosals stood when I had the conversation with him; I did not place the ring there myself; the first I knew of it was on the 20th of May; I handed it either to Mr. Holbrook or the Secretary.

Cross examined by Mr. Schell—In reference to the foreign department, I stood opposite to a large door leading into the foreign department, I stood opposite to a large door leading into the foreign department, I stood opposite to a large door leading into the thorax who was the first person who went in about the same time; acme of the others went in about the same time; acme of the others went in about the same time as Resale; witness here detailled the different duties of the various clerks; there were agreat many elerks passing in and out that morning; they all went in about the same time as Resale; witness here detailed the different duties of the various clerks; there were agreat many elerks when I went after the lead of the door had been continued to the same of the same of

PIRE AT CLINTON, LA.-We learn through som FIRE AT CHANGE, LA.—We learn through some passagers who came down on the steamboat Nouthern Bells yesterday morning, that a few mights ago a fire took place at Clinton, faut Felidana, in this State, by which a whole block of houses was destroyed the block ce-troyed was principally occupied by small groggeries, we understand, but we have no further particulars. It is not ablown if any of the property destroyed was insured.—Non Orleans Proopens, Dec. 30. INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign and Domestic Policy. THE NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON MANGUVEING OF THE POLITICIANS.

The Presidential Appointments to be Confirmed.

THE CADSDEY TREATY WITH MEXICO. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Two Millions of Acres of Land for Western and Southern Railroads.

THE DEATH OF HON, HENRY A. MUNLENBERG. &c., &c., &c.

Our Washington Correspondence. Washington, Jan. 9, 1864.
Navigation of the Amazon-The Proposed Expedition-1

terrieus with the South American Ministers, de. It was late last night (Sunday) when I left the hote It was late last night (Sunday) when I left the hotel of one of our South American ambassadors and returned to my quiet quarters on Capitol Hill. The city was silent as the grave. By the way, speaking of graves, it would not be a bad comparison to say that on a moonlight Hunday night Washington might not be improperly compared to a whitened sepulchre—white, quiet, and pretty outside, and full of dead men's (politically) bones, etc., as the blessed Scriptures say. But I am getting sentimental, when I ought to tall you that this is a great country, and give you especial reasons and facts for so saying. I am amased when I individualize the Senators and Representatives of millions, and watch their movements. They stoop down in their legislation and pick up paltry pins, when the rich fruits of a vast continent are within their grasp. They are busy about office, petty contracts—political moonshine—when they should be legislating for the future empire that will know so bounds but the North and South poles, and the Atlantis and Pacific cocans.

Pacific coeans.

I am not a member of Congress, thank God. At present I occupy a higher position. I am a correspondent of a press whose offspring circulates in every part and portion of the Christian and Pagan world—the Naw York Harof the Christian and Pagan world—the New York HurAID. Consequently, I am obliged, in the performance of
my responsible duties and destiny, to take a more enlarged view of mankind and the destiny of nations than
a mere member of Congress. They are very well in their
line, but I am better in mine. I, in my attic on Capitol
Hill, can see beyond Washington. Like an avalanche, we
Americans commence at the top of the hill, and shall
sweep everything before us until we reach Patagenia. We
may take a rest for a year or so, when we have swallowed
up Mexico, and all the lowest last dof North American reamblies. then we shall submerge all the South American republies, empires, &c , until we become one vast whole, under the style and title of the United States of North and South then we shall submerge all the South American republics, empires, &c, until we become one vast whole, under the style and title of the United States of North and South America. After this little bit of probable truth mixed up with a small cose of unadulterated Yankee egotism, allow me to proceed with whal I mean to make the principal and prominent feature of my letter. Everybody is all sog in this place about an expedition which is shrrily to sail from your port to explore the Amason; and from what I can learn the expedition, if it sails, will find the bottom, if it don't the top or upper Amason. Everybody in New York seems to have written to this place for a copy of a book recently published for the Senate, called "the Report on the Trade of the Amason, and Capacities of that river for Navigation," by Lieutenant Herndon. It seems that only 1,000 copies we, cordered to be printed, which gives each Senator sixteen copies. The demand is so great that even Scouters have used up their right, and as high as \$25 has been paid to secure a copy. The Tribute, Times, and such daily papers in your city as are anxious to get interesting matter to fill up their columns, would do a good business by printing the work entire. It would find a reedy sale, and there is no law to stop them. While this excitement is raging about the book, there are agants on here from New York endeavoring to borrow the use of the Peruvian flag to go up the Amason; they will get that I piesume, for as the Peruvian flag is of an imagicary value only, and of se possible use to the dessendants of Rolla, I don't see what objection there can be to lending it to a New York steamboat. I presume his Excellents, if becomes the favor, it is his own private act, and not at all binding upon the Peruvian dies is of an imagicary value only, and of se possible use to the dessendants of Rolla, I don't see what objection there can be to ending it to a New York steamboat. If presume his Excellents, is been concess the Francis of the Peruvian handserchief might pass P

tion getting up at Bordeaux to go up the Amazoa, having a right to co so on account of the possessions of France in French Gaiana, which is contiguous to the Amazon, Why don't our New York friends weit until they learn what ruccess our French friends meet with from the Grarillan government?

The fact is, the proposed American expedition won't pay just now. There are two months to the Amazon; but getting in by one mouth is just as had as getting in by the other, for Ber zil has possession of the gailet, to speak classically. That fortress away up the river would make sad havoc with any small fry that should attempt to get by it, and the Branklian government are determined that no Yankee shall ever trade up the Amazon. As for Paru and the Peruvians generally, elthough I have a great histrionical or dramatical regard for Folla and his countrymen who got mixed up in the Fixarro business some centuries ago, my admiration don't come down to the present generation, although the sample in Washington is a very nice sort of person. Yet he is excessively thick with the Branklan Minister. They set the same sort of soup and love the neighborhood of live Yankees with qual gusto. The Peruvians hake us as they are supposed to do the devil, and yet they are afiald, and wish to coacliste us Hence the fattering overture made usder the ampiece of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Sevor Brado, to Yankee capitains, to go and do a hittle business with them. It is "a cat in the meal tub" arrangement, for Peru con't want to see American versels in the Awazon a bit more than Brazil dees. Hence she would wink at the violation of her own sign by Brezil if that flag covered Yarkees. I hope the proposed expedition from New York will look twice before it lesps into the Awazon, unleast bey with to become martyrs to the cause of American progress, for if Brazil hangs the parties who go, of causes. Mence when the summar of Brazillans if they could be caught marigating the North Brazil dees a shilling here, and as mine is ex hausted with

ROUGH AGATE.

OTHER NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.
[Corresp\_indence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1851.

Gen. C. L. Ward, who appears at Mixico, as an attorne
for the Garey Company, holds some special appointment.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washinton, Jan. 8, 1884.

Gen. C. L. Ward, who appears at Mexico, as an attorney for the Garey Company, holds some special appointment and may be loosed upon as a secret printical agest of this government in Musico. This is a singular fact, and one which should sugaes the attention of Congress. It is taid by some who keep an observant eye on relations with Mexico, that Ward was originally sent out to watch the movements of the fill-busters on the west coast, and that the President expressed great surprise, when informed by the bearr of the langues part was still in the city of Mexico.

Santa Aran is said to have remarked on Gen. Gadsden's prepositions, that he did not clearly perceive the utility of negotiations directed to the formation of another treaty, since the United States neglected the folialment of the hast one concluded, and there were in existence two others, not ratified and not likely to be so. The allestion was, of course, to the non observance of the distinct the course of the treaty of peace, and the treaties negotiated by Gov. Latcher and Judge Conklis, of which the first was rejected by the Mexican Congress, and the second is suppressed by our Executive.

Mr. Spofferd was despatched to Mexico, as special mesency, on Santand Santand Congress, and the second is suppressed by our Executive.

Mr. Spofferd was despatched to Mexico, as special mesency, or in Santand Santan

The Mosquito question will prove to be morely a marquit to bite in or mparison with the difficulties that we are to have about Marican affairs. The Pennsylvania Company, which now owns one-half the Mosquite territory, and will

soon own the other, are preparing to send out emig who go as the Romans did, to inhabit where th

who go as the Romans did, to inhabit where they acquire.

Mr. Besjamin has to-day offered a resolution calling for the correspondence that may have taken place between the government of the United States and that of the Mexican, respecting the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehmantessee, and also information concerning the action of the Mexican government in relation to the right of way, and any proposed convention respecting it. This resolution was adopted, and Mr. Benjamin intimated an inaction to speak upon it. Thus the administration will soon show their hand on this subject. The newspapers will not be left long in doubt as to the fact and form of the alleged treaty. The call is so comprehensive that it will bring up the whole subject of Mexican relations.

A new proposition has just been sent to Mexico in regard to the pending negotiation, and the action of the Mexican government upon it will be awaited with much interest.

Mexican government upon it will be awaited with much interest.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Pleaguns.]

Washingford, Dec. 22, 1863.

A bill was introduced in the House yesterday for "the relief of Samuel Colt." From the title one would be led to suppose Mr. Colt to be seeme person whose claims upon the government date as far back as the revolution, perhaps that he is an old soldier,

"Whese days were dwindled to the shortest span," and who had come to the seat of government to crave e'en the smallest pittane to smooth the rough aspect of his declining years. But no, under the specious title "for the relief," which (like the blanket through which Lady Macbeth conjured Heaven "not to peep") ocvers many applications which would not bear scrutiny, this Sammel Colt turns up to be the patentee of the far-famed revelvers, who, having applied to the Commissioner of Patents for an extrainon for seven years of his patent, received a refusal, upon the ground that he had already obtained a suitable reward for his invention. Mr. Colt, through his agent, is throwing out sops to Cerberus in the shape of splendid dinners and choice wines at the Nation al, insinuating himself with much tact into the good greese of gendence, who, unassallable however they may be to bribery, are not proof against the influence of a well spread table and the obligation it induces. It would be well for the representatives of the people to examine closely such matters as these, and not allow monopolies to be perpetuated without reasonable excuse therefor.

TELEGRAPHIC. The Latest from Washington

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT-COLLECTOR RED-PIELD, AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS, TO BE CON-PIRMED—THE JACKSON DEMOGRATIC PESTIVAL— THE MESHAFRA TERRITORIAL BILL—THE MISSISSIP-PI SENATORIHIP—COLT'S PATENT, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washinoros, Jan. 10, 1854.

We are satisfied that Mr. Redfield's nomination will now meet with little, if any, opposition in the Senate, although, three weeks since, the probabilities of his rejection were supposed to be, by Senators themselves, as two to one. Indeed, a change of such magnitude has recently taken place as to render it highly probable all the nominations will be confirmed, even including George commissions will be confirmed, even including George nominations will be confirmed, even including George

The argument which has been used to bring about this feeling is, that the President has an undoubted right to remore or appoint as he may see fit, and that the Senate cannot with propriety look behind the record presented to them, but must reject or confirm solely upon the personal character and qualifications of the nominees. Con-trary position was assumed by certain Senators upon the advent of General Taylor's administration, but the Senate
at that time refused to go behind the record, or to look
to anything but the qualifications and character of the
persons nominated.
This course having been determined upon, Mr. Red-

field's confirmation will in no respect be an endorsement of the conduct of the a iministration in its interference in the State politics and affairs of New York. To prove in the State politics and affairs of New York. To prove this it is only necessary to give the names of some of the Senators who not only intend to vote for Mr. Redfield, but are actively engaged in endeavoring to have his confir-mation unanimous, so as to take away all pretence of its being a test question. Senator Weller, of California, is known warmly to esponse the cause of the national de-mocracy in New York and yet he is prominent in his desire to have Mr. Redfield confirmed. So, also, are Mr. Bright of Indians. Mr. Bright of Yvirging and other cestre to have Mr. Redfield confirmed. So, also, are Mr. Bright of Indians; Mr. Hunter, ef Virginis; and other gantlemen, whose positions, as national men, are well understood. Against Mr. Reddeld personally, no charge is made, and he will consequently not be opposed. You will therefore be prepared to have of the confirmation of all the Presidents' appointments; and should any of them be rejected it will solely be on personal grounds.

The matter being now understood, it is believed the President will at once send all the nominations in to the Senate. As yet no important appointments have been sent to the Capitol; but the principle having been decided, there is no longer any cause for delay.

The Jacks on dinner last night, held at the oyster cellar,

server of Sixth street, was gotten up by the especial several a contrast the sit her cament In-tent of s great national festival, in commemoration of an histori-cal event and in honor of a man whose career is a por-tion of our you est national bislory, it definded down to a mere positical gathering where the effort seemed to be as to which of the speakers could most beslobber the present administration. Several of the most dutie guished members of the democratic party, now in Wash Judge Douglas, it is understood, made his Nebrasta

report, which the Herand published in advance of all other papers, without consultation with any person till it was written, when it was submitted to the committee, approved, and at ence press, led to the Senate. It took the administration completely by surprise, but we doubt not the President is rejoiced at the introduction of a measure which will test the sincerity of his free soil friends.

A report is current here this aftersoon that A. G Brown has received the democratic nomination for Sensport, however, is discredized in well informed quarters. Neither the President nor Colonel Davis has received the information. On the contrary, no doubt is expressed but that Colonel Davis has been numinated, and not Mr.

man of the Committee on Patente and the Commissioner, relative to the rejection of Colt's application for an extension of his patent. It appears from this that Mr. Colt naver applied to the Commissioner for an extension of the patent which is now before Congress, and that, with reference to Celt's profits, the idea was gathered on exreference to Colt's profits, the idea was gathered on ex-parte testimony altogether, in the absence of Colt's coun-sel, and from workmen esgaged in making cheap cast from pistols, as infringement of Colt's patent, and who calculated if Colt's pistols cost only as much as the cast from arm did to manufacture that he must have made large profits. This spoils the million story As the matter has attracted your attention, we send you the facts.

The testimony taken in the Minnesota Indian case was laid before the Senate this morning, and is stated to entirely exculpate ex-Governor Ramsey and other gentle men who were charged with improper conduct in the disbursement of moneys to the Indians.

ASEODEUS.

GADSDEN TREATY-MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP. Washisoton, Jan. 10—Midnight.
The Union's depial of year exclusive information re carding the Gadaden project was made on high authority, but unfortunately for the organ's authority, they have since been convinced that the Hanald was correct. The aloo men feel dreadfully own to the couth as the en-forcement of the Garay grant is one of the features of the

project.

Mr. Brown of Miss., rumored this evening to have received the Sepatorial nomination has been offered the Consulably to Havana. Up to 11 o'clock to night the President has received no confirmation of the remor Mr. Brewu's non inait n. ASMODEUS.

DEATH OF MR. MUHLENBERG-NAVAL APPAIRS, RYC FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1854.

Mr. Muhlenberg, representative from Pennsylvania died at the residence of Fenator Brodhead in this city last right, of hemorrhage of the langs. The announce next will be made in Cougress to day. The announcement will be made in Cougress to day. There are to be no funeral ceremonies here. The remains are to be taken this afterneon to Reading, in charge of the Sergeant at Arms and a committee consisting of Mesars. Dram and Russell, of Pa.; Ialley, et N. J., and Johnson, of Ohto. The amount of drafts registeed at the Treasury during the weak ending the T-h inst, was \$140,512.

the weak ending the 7th inst., was \$146,512.

Commander Saunders has been detached from the receiving ship at Norfolk, and Commander John Manning relieves him.

First assistant engineer Marvin has been ordered to the steamer P incoton.

Third assistant engineer Bartleman is ordered to the clinic of the Engineer in Chief, and third assistant engineer Hunt to the steam frigate San Jacinto.

Mesers. Williams have purchased a square of ground in Sablington, and design enoting a mammoth hotel upon it.

TRIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1854 THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION POSTFORED In anticipation of a meiancholy message from the House, Mr. Case, (dem.) of Mich., moved that the subject of the Central American Affairs be postposed till to-

NIOW. Agreed to.
WITHHERD IN THE UNITED STATES COURSE. Mr. Fun, (whig) offn Y., presented the proceedings of the Grand Jury of New York, praying that a building may be provided for the detention of with ore the United States courts.

Mr. Fust presented the petition of Henry E. Brown, ask-ing for fourteen pieces of brase camen wherewith to cast an equestrian status of Washington in New York city. TOWNAGE DETY ON SPARIER VIEWER. Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fia., gave notice of a bill for the meant of the tompare duty on Spanish years.

the repeal of the tonnage duty on Spanish vessels.

Mr. MASON, (S. R.) of Va., introduced a bill to allow the

Mr. MASON, (S. R.) of Va., introduced a bill to allow the payment of is valid pensions in certain cases.

LANDE FOR WESTERN AND SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. Bacer, (dem.), of Ind., introduced a bill granting land to various railroad companies, in the construction of railreads in several States. Referred.

This bill grants 400,000 acres of land to each of the following named railroad companies, who, jointly, are to the mouth of the Ohio. and to New Orleans and Mobile:—The Ohio and New Orleans Railroad Company, from Mobile and the Ohio road, in Tennasses, to Paducah, in Kennucky; the Ohio River and Webank Railread, from Menucky; the Ohio River and Webank Railread, from Menucky; the Ohio River and Webank Railread, from Paducah to Vincennes, through Illinois; the Southwestern Railread, from Vincennes to Indianapolis; the Toledo and Indianapolis Railway Company, from Muncle, Ind., to the Ohio State lise; and the Toledo and Isdianapolis Company, in Ohio, from the Indiana State line to Toledo, at Lake Krie—making a total grant of 2,000,000 area of public lands. The companies are immediately to select the lands, and are to carry the United States mails free of all charge, and in time of war to transport troops and munitious free of cost. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., reported joint resolutions for the relief of George 7. Floyd, late Secretary of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga., opposed it as a piece of special legislation. After debate, the resolution passed. THE TAX ON OLASTING VERDUA-STRAMES PRON INDOCKLYN TO BRUNKER.

Mr. SEWARD, (free seell) of N. Y., offered a petition.

Mr. Srward, (free sell) of N. Y., offered a petition from New York, praying that an expesse may be made of the disposition of the tax imposed on coasting vessels, under the act of 1793. Also, a petition from citizens of Brooklyn, in favor of a line of mail steamers from that city to Bremen.

Brooklyn, in favor of a line of mail steamers from that city to Bremen.

Mr. Jones. (whg) of Teamessee, offered a resolution directing inquiry by what authority changes have been made in the plan of the Capitol extension. Agreed to.

WESTERN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. JONE. (\*em.) of lows, offered a resolution calling for a statement of the appropriations of 1862 for the improvement of the Western rivers and harbors. Adopted.

Mr. Dawson movedithat all that part of the President's message relating to the District of Columbia be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia to Persident's message relating to the District. Agreed to.

Mr. Mhlenberg, was taken up.

Mr. Broderad, (dem.) of Pa., spoke in high terms of his deceased collesgue and friend, and offered the usual resolutions, which were adopted, and the Senato adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1854. THE DEATH OF HON, HENRY A. MUHLERHERG.

Mr. DRWM (dem.) of Pa., announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, member of the House from Pennsylvania. After passing a high eulogy on his public and private character, he submitted resolutions expressing the deep regret of the members in conrequence of the sad event, and tendering to the relatives
of the deceased the sympathy of the House, and appointing a committee of four members to accompany the remains of the deceased to his late residence, this aftermoon.

Mr. Dawson having been intimately associated with
the deceased, felt himself called on to discharge the last
painful cuty of adding a few words of culogy.

Mr. Strawn (dem ) of Pa., likewise spoke in warm terms
of deceased.

The resolutions passed, and the House adjourned.

## PATENT RIGHT LEGISLATION.

Report in the House of Representatives in Favor of Colve Fatent.

Ramul Colt. To accompany bill R R No. 59. Doomber 21, 1866. Mr. Tourston, from the Committee on Patent, to whom some report the potition of Samul Colt. for the camerican pletter patent, granted to kins on the 25th day of Fatenty, A. D. 1855, for a near that hammel Colt made his taventies before the year 1857; but from the great did not the theorem of the patent of the patent of the theorem of the theorem of the patent of the "Patent Arm Manufacturing Company," a corporation in New Jersey, of which he beams the manager; that R Colt devoted he both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and he both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and he both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about two hundred thousand Online and the both failed, losing about the hundred of the term of the both failed and the both failed, losing about the hundred of the losing and the same and the both failed and the losing and the same and the losing and the l

The Great Stool-Pigeon Democratic Parts

The Great Stool-Pigeam Democratic Paris and Flatform.

THE FLATFORM.

OOL FORMY TO GROKER ROWNER.

[FENVAR] PHILAMETHIA, Jan. 25, 1860.

Our friend Forrest is now here, and is about to apply for a diverce from his wife. He has had for eighteen menths the proofs of her infidelity, but has chosen to keep them quiet, and would have done so still, but for the folly in ceasuring him for leaving her. It is really astentishing how he kept these proofs to himself—from all his friends—for all that time, but it is so, nevertheless.

The fact: are briefly these:—Eighteen months age, while playing in Clincia nati, he caught Mr. F. in a very equivocal position with a young man in his own parior.

She protested innocence, and he let it pass by, loving her as he did most profoundly. They passed on to New Orleans, and so home to New York. After they had reached home, and had been there for some time, he found one wealing on his wife's table, a billed done in the handwriting of, though not eigned by, this young man, is which also was alloded to in terms the most amorous and namicatavable.

The lazguage alluded to her "white arms that women about his neck," "to the blissful hours they had spent together," and the letter had been kept as a mements until it was quite well worn. Upon this evidence, with other confirmatory proofs, he intends applying to our Legislature for a divorce.

But you are now in a position to serve him is a manner he never will forget. The person who wrote to Min. Forrest, and in whose company he was detected, is George Jameison, now playing in New Orleans. If you don't know him, you can, at the editor of a leading paper, soon make his acquaintance.

What Forrest now desires, to clinch the natt, is to estain in some way, an admission from Jameison. I named you to him as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, and he sever will forget whatever you may do for him he this, to him as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, and he zever will forget whatever you may do for him he tone, to him as a safe, steady and i

THE PARTY, OR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRE

THE FARTY, OR MEMBRES OF THE HOUSE OF REF
CLERK, DECEMBER, 1853.
Dist. ALARAMA.
1. Philip Philips. 4. George Vall.
NEW JERRET.
5. George S. Houston. 1. Geo. W. Kittredge.
6. W. R. W. Cobb. 2. Geo. W. Morrison.
7. James F. Dewdell. 3. Henry Elibbard.
NEW RAMSHAS.
NEW YORK. Dist. Alan.
1. Philip Phil
2. Bampson V 6. William M. Tweed.
7. William A. Waller
9. Jared V. Peck.
10. William Murrey ARKANSAS.

2. E. A. Warren.
CONNECTIOUT.

1. James T. Pratt.
2. Colin M. Ingersol
3. Nathan Belcher.
4. O. S. William I

T. R. Westbroom Gilbert Dean. Rufus W. Peckh Charles Hughes. Blahop Perkins. Peter Rowe. Daniel T. Jones. Andrew Oliver. Jehn J. Taylor. George Hastings 1. James A. Macdou 2. Milton S. Latham George B. Riddle. PLORIDA.
Augustus E. Maxwell. George Hastings. Reuben E. Fento

2. Alfred H. Colquitt.
3. David J. Balley.
4. Wm. B. W. Dent.
5. Elijah W. Chastain.
6. Junius Hillyer. NORTH CAROLINA

1 H. M. Shaw.

Thomas Ruffin. 6. Junius Hillyer.
INDIANA.
1. Smith Müler.
2. Wm. H. English.
3. Cyrus H. Dunham. Onio.

1. David T. Discoul.

2. Mathias H. Nicolai

5. Alfred P. Edgertes

6. Andrew Ellison.

11. Thomas Ritchey.

12. Edson B. Olds.

13. Wm. D. Linday.

14. Harvey H. Johnson.

17. Wilson Shannes.

18. Gaores Bites. Win, H. English.
Oyrus H. Dunham.
James A. Lane
Thos. A. Hendricks.
John G. Davis.
Norman Eddy.
E. M. Chamberlain.

rew J. Harlan 11. Andrew J. Harian.
Hilmoss
2. John Wentworth.
5. W. A. Richardson.
7. James C. Ailen.
8. Wm H. Bissell. 1 Thomas B Flores
3 John Robbins, Jr.
4 William H. Witte.
5 John McNair.
7 Samuel A Bridge 1. Linn Boyd. 4. James H. Chrisman.

J. M. El 8. J C. Br-ckenridge. 10. R. B. Stanton. 12. Hendrick B Wright
3. Ass Packer.
14. Galusha A Grow.
15. James Gamble.
16. William H Kurta.
19. Augustus Drum.
20. John L Dawson.
23. Michael C Trout.
24. Cariton B. Curtin. 1 William Dun ar. 3. John & Persins. 7. Nath P. Banks 1. David Stuart. 2. David A. Noble.

> 5 James L. Orr. 2. Wm. W. Onurch w 3. Samuel A. Smith. 10. Frederick P. Stan

2. Wm. S. Barry. 4. Wiley P. Harris. 5. Wm. Barksdale. 10. Frederick P. Stan 'IRGINIA.

1. Thos. H. Bayly.

7. William Smith.

8. Chas J. Faulkner

11. Z. Kidwell.

12. John F. Snodgram

13. Fayette Medialien.

WYNOMERIC S. Joshus Vanss nt. 5. Wm. T. Hamilton 2. Alfred W. Lamb. 6. John S. Press.
NEW JERREY.
1. Nathan T. Stratton.
2. Samuel Lilly. 7 Dani

Termination of the Revolution-Sentence of the Insurre ists—Affairs of the Accessory Transit Company-ences with the Government Settlet—Opening of Transit Houst—Express Freight Curis and their Tra

2. R C. Es Our Nicaragua Correspondent.

particulars about our last to be revolution, the supremi government has given a decree, forbidding the fugitives who had taken part in the conspiracy to return to the country until the government would give them per nission.

The law raising the import duties from 28 to 40 per

Since my last letter, November 13th, wherein I sent yes

cent, which was given in November, has been put in force since the first instant, creating, of course, great diseas-George Jeffries, Eeq., who represented the Accessory Transit Company in Virgin Bay, has left the agency, and sailed per last steamer for New York.

George Jeffries, Esq., who represented the Accessory Transit Company in Virgin Bay, has left the agency, and sailed per last steamer for New York.

The company has lost in him a good agent, who understood well how to combine the interest of the company with the interest of the saives without deing injury to either one. His departure is sensibly feet in this country, and the company will feel what a good agent was.

Last week the trial trip with carts for the express freight across the transit roat was made, and estisfied all our expects tions. The carts left Virgin Bay at 9 c-look in the morning and arrived at San Juan del Sur at 2½ P. M.

The contractor for the transportation of passengers, baggage freight, and gold dust who has had the business for the last two years, to the satisfaction of the company and passengers, ought to put the public in possession of the above improvement, as with it the Nicaragua route became the great advantage. Now package of freight or begings of any weight or size less than one ton can be cartied from New York to Sin Tracussos cithuit delay.

In Virgin Bay arge procages that can be nandled by after or light men are pade so in the forenous on the extra and in the last-mon the ones or agent of the good flads them in good order or the Pacific ocean, reach to go abourd the town in the work is a new era in the freight business between New York and Californa, and ought as the corr pary to make use of this new improvement and there is a company will send such a steamer, put the freight business will be better paying than passengers, as anyhow the stramers of the Nicaragua lines are always full, and passengers are truced of every steamer trip and have to go by the Fransam route.

The transportation business across the land route is in such a way systematized that all the mules and post teams are ready before the passengers arrive as its o'clock in the moraling at San Juan disembark, deliver their baggage to the company for transportation, mount ther males for Virgin Bay, and before they

Hon Stephes salisbury, of Worsenter, hase, has girt the Worsenter & saly Hortical ural Society the sum 88,900, to be appred to the reduction of its debt